Vesterday of cotton and gold: New

York, ootton, 11;e; Memphis, 11e. New York, gild closed at 1124; Mom-

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Sig. OFFICER. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, coo'er mesterly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with rising ba-

Seven thousand Spanish soldiers sailed from Cafiz for Cuba yesterday.

OWING to ill health, Garibaldi has gone to Caprers, on a mouth's leave of

Advices from the Turkish provinces state that the change of rolers is everywhere received with estimation.

In the French chamber of deputies, yesterday, the election of Prince Naps-I on and Count De Casabianes, Bonspartistr, were confirmed without dis-

A Sr. Louis dispatch says there was an emission of an important word in the Democratic platform, as telegraphed from Jefferson City Monday night. The fluance resolution should read: "We are la favor of the repeal of the recumption se' of January, 1875," instead of, "We are in favor of the resumption act," etc.

in spite of this outside opposition and intemperate attack of the APPEAL, he (Colonel Burch) was the only candidate having opposition who was elected by neclamation. - Avalanche Special.

And the Avalanche might have added that Colonel Burch was elected in spite of the war which it has made upon him for three years as connected with the funding ring, and "implied falsehoods" about the Hobbs transaction.

THE imperial proclamation issued by the new sultan at Constantinople yesterday expresses the hope that the bonds of friendship between Turkey and all foreign powers will be drawn closer. It concludes with the announcement that Murad has ascended the throne by the grace of God and the will of the people. The proclamation was received with Blaine that he should have the opporpublic to j vicings.

A London correspondent states now that the British government will not | Union Pacific bonds. surrender Winstownutil a supplemental treaty has been regotiated between made a counter-statement. The correspondent also says that communications are now passing between London and Washington for that purpose. If an agreement is not reached by June 15th, Winslow will be released.

THE Journal de St. Petersburg (cfficial), commenting upon the recent events at Constantinople, points out difficulties which beset the path of Murad Effendi, the new sultan, and says: "But the solicitude of Europe to prevent the crisis from increasing in gravity remains unchanged. The powers continus to agree in their derire to demand from the Turkish government, whatever that government may be, the execution of indispensable reforms."

BILL ALLEN LOOKING UP.

On Tuesday morning the Avalanch promised to support Bill Allen should he be nominated at St. Louis. But yesterday it goes back on him in the fullowing style: "It seems to have 'come to this;' that the chances of an 'oldtime politician of Democratic antecedents' of being elected President and riding to the moon on a sunbsam are about equal. One of that sort would weight in the shape of defense of dogmas which, though dear to the oldtime t's heart, were swept away by the war. He would be compelled to defend every act of the managers of his party for twenty years past, and by the time his opponents ceased performing his anatomy it would resemble a sieve. We know it is quite the fashion with partisan journals to ass of that the political label settles everything; but the Avalanche prefers telling the truth to indulging in humbug and deceit. As the north understands the term, an 'oldnead' as Fernando Wood clearly sees this fact; and his preference is Judge David Davis, a Republican, who never draw a Democratic breath."

STILL STUFFERS.

The Congressiab al-Investigating Con mittee in Sonn on in New Orleans-Supervisor Hunt Upon the Witte W Stand.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1 .- The congressional committee commensed their investigation with open doors to-day, all members being present except Mr. Blackburn, who is en routs to Washington by order of Speaker Kerr. Internal Revenue Supervisor P. H. Hunt was the first witness examined in regard to crooked whisky matters and the attempts to bribe public officers. On his way to New Orleans, in 1875, he stopped at Holly Springs, where he met Walshe, a distiller of this city; Walshe stated to witness that they, the distillers, had paid his predecessor, J. D. Cobb, one thousand dollars per month, amounting to twelve or fourteen thousand dollars, and that he desired to make some arsugements with witness; Hunt came an to New Orleans afterward; appointed gaugers and storekeepers for the Cary listilery, and found a gain of a gallon per bushel; increase in distillery's production only ran five days after these changes, consequently the inference was that they had been making a large percustomary to withdrawforty or fifty har-rels per day, but three days before the local revenue officials seized the Cary Chairman—You have come before this second interview with Mulligan in the tall in treasury, \$110,295,474. Debt, less cash in treasury, \$2,103,320,742; decrease distillers of the intention to seize; the distillers of the intention to seize; the amount of revenue due, for which the my own motion only. distillery was seized, was twenty-four thousand dollars; Hunt dismissed Tood Without consultation or admonition and Harman for irregularities, but they were soon after employed in the custom-

From New York to the Mississippi River in Twenty-Four Hours. CHICAGO, June 1-The California dast-mail train arrived here at ten said that there was one letter in the time, and after teo minutes delay started expected the train will reach the Mis- sand dollars of the bonds from him and Essippi river at twelve o'clock, just twenty thousand dollars from Caldwell twenty four hours from New York. The on an outside matter—that is, nfcy-five was about sixty-eight miles.

Continuation of Investigation into the Blaine Mystery, and Secretary Robeson's Naval Aflairs.

James Mulligan's Statement in the Matter of the Curious Letters-Blaine's Appeal in Behalf of his Family.

Mr. Blaine, on the Witness Stand, Do nies All of Mulligan's Statements -

The Committee Demand "Those Letters"-Other Matters.

Mary begins and

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- The sub-judiciary committee met again this morning, and continued the examination of James Mulligan. Witness said he wanted to make a statement before con-tinuing his examination. He said when he arrived here a note came down from Blaine requesting witness and Fisher to call at his (Blaine's) house. Witness declined to go, but Fisher went. After witness testified yesterday Blaine called upon him (witness) and asked him about some letters which were in his possession, and wanted witness to give them up to him, but witness declined to do so. Witness said Blaine almost got down on his knees and plead for the letters, saying they would ruln him for life; and when witness further declined Bigine saked him to think of his wife and six children. He besought witness, and almost contemplated suicide. Witness then allowed Blaine to take them, under pledge that he would return them.
He looked them over, and did
return them; this was in the
presence of Fisher and Atkins;
witness then retired to his room, and Blaine followed him around and wanted to look at the letters again. Wit-

he refused to return them, and still retains them. No one was present at this time but Baine and witness. There were about eighteen letters. While this statement was being made Biaine sat at the table opposite witness, and exhibited considerable mirth, laughing outright at the remark about suicide. When witness closed Blaine rose at once and asked to be sworn, and to be allowed to make a counter-statement. The chair-man objected at that time, but assured

ness allowed Blaine to take them, and

Witness was asked if he knew the contents of the letters, and what their contents were as far as they related to the Mr. Blaine objected to witness giving

the contents of the letters until he had ticest Britain and the United States em- Mr. Frye-Assuming the statement be heard. These letters were the private letters of Biaine to Fisher; they were kept in Fisher's safe; witness had no they referred in no manner whatever to the Union Pacific bonds that were repre-

sented as going to Colonel Scott. Mr. Hunton thought the committee, in the absence of the letters, had a right to lequire about their contents. If the letters bore on the matter at issue they had a right to know their contents. Let Blaine put the letters in the possession of the committee and let the committee decide for themselves.

Mr. Blaine said that on the ground of fair play he thought he should be allowed to make a statement in relation to what transpired last night, because of this personal statement by said witness; he thought he could simplify the business of the committee by making with the utmost emphasis, denied under his statement before they proceeded to examine the witness; the statement made by the witness was now being telegrsphed all over the country, and would appear in the afternoon papers, and when they got through with his ex-

amination it would be too late for his examination to reach the press. The committee decided that the witness should be examined first, and he gan at their hotel and talked with all of speculation believing, with the other was asked about the contents of the let-ters, and said one of them contained an known Mulligan about twenty-five of the property to pay them all back allusion to the bonds and Blaine's losses in the transaction, and that Blaine said be compelled to carry too much dead- in one of them that he did not retain in that capacity had obtained possession the money in his possession forty-eight of many private matters not in any way bours; witness further explained that connected with this case, but concern-Fisher knew he had these letters, and allowed him to hold them; he also said

The Chairman—I want you to state asperated by Mulligan's announcing if there is anything in those letters which bears upon your testimony of yesterday concerning the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bonds which you understood went into the hands of the understood went into the hands of the little Rock and no bearing on the case, and were important to publish them if anybody impugned his character or testimony in any respects. Blaine, then, in presence of Fisher and Atkins, told Mulligan that, as these letters had no bearing on the case, and were important the roll of the control of the case, and were important to publish them gives the following particulars of the massacre by Indians of a large portion of Captain Stone's company of Cincinnati, June 1. The Chairman-I want you to sta's seperated by Mulligan's announcing Union Pacific railroad company through no bearing on the case, and were im-Thomas A. Scott. Ans.—In my testi-properly in his (Mulligan's) possession, Thomas A. Scott. Ans .- In my testitime Democrat' is a 'Copperhead.' No any other testimony than what Atkins had said about these bonds, and I said and read all the letters to them, and in the wagons, and were straggling yes, that Biaine had acknowledged it formed them he wanted, also, to-day, to n a letter. Fisher had been writing to Blaine about a settlement, and Blaire always urged about some tack boncs said there was anything in the letters that were due as commissions on the bearing on the case in the remotest way. sales of bonds, and saying that he was very short of money, had lost considera- that Mulligan might just as well go to ble by this transaction, and he would his house, take his other private papers, the killed are as follows: Stone, Armhave to take these bonds from the parties | and lay them before the committee. who had them, as he had taken them Mr. Fisher wrote him back that he (B sine) had not lost any money, because he (Fisher) knew where he had the committee for their private exami- two drivers. The bearer of the report sold the bonds and got this large amount

of money for them. Ques .- What large amount? Ans .-These sixty-four thousand dollars. Mr. Blaine wrote back to Fisher-I may not give his exact words, but this is the purport of them-that the money he had obtained he did not have in his possession forty-eight hours; that he had not made it for himself, but that he had turned it over to these innocent parties, alluding to the Maine parties.

Ques.-What reason did Mr. Blaine give you for desiring to suppress those letters? Ans.-That they would ruin him forever. He contemplated suicide, and appealed to use in every way he could. He began then to tail politics, and seled me about the nomination and about his friends. I talked freely to him, and gave him my opinion. He asked me if I liked my present position, and I told him I did not eare about it. He asked me how I should like a political office, and I told him I did not care about it. He asked me if I would not

Mr. Frye-Was any one present at the time? Ans.-No, sir; I state that | do you?" upon my own veracity; Mr. Plaine is at remark; I do not know whether Fishhere, and is testimony to what I say; I | er or Atkin were in the room when I

Ques .- Without consultation? Aus.

from any one, and rather against the other gentleman, who advised me not to do it. Ques .- What other gentlemen? Ans.

Mesars. Atkins and Fisher. They

thought I ought not to do it. Witness in further answer to questions case-mail train arrived here at ten said that there was one letter in the package. When Mr. B aine told Fisher time, and after ten minutes delay started how much was due on these bonds he tion on his declaration that if his vewest on the Northwestern road. It is told him he had received fifty five thouaverage speed has been about forty-five thousand dollars of the bonds on Fisher's mites per hour, and the fastest suppling account as the percentage he was to get production of those letters for the perusal crushed in mites per hour, and the fastest suppling on the sale of the bonds, and the twenty of the committee, and not for publics.

WASHINGTON.

gate of seventy-five thousand dollars of bonds? Ans.—Yes.
Mr. Blaine—What were the bonds that went to the Maine parties; what denomination of bonds; were they land grants or first-mortgage bonds? Ans.— Referring to the memorandum I can tell you, and I presume you won't dispute it, because it is in your own handwriting producing a memorandum book fabelied W. Fisher, jr., private, which he handed to the chairman]; there are all

the names of the parties if you want them; you can have the whole history Chairman-In whose handwriting is this book? Ars. John G. Blaine's. Chairman-Now proceed to answer

Witness-The one nundred and thirty-thousand dollar bonds that were sold to these different parties here, were first mortgage bonds.

Mr. Blaine—They were first mortgage

the next sale was on a different lay from that other. Chairman-Was that to the binine parties? Ans.-Yes, and sold on a different basis; one man had eight thousand deliars in tand-grant bonds, and ten thousand deliars for one man; and another had six thousand dollars in land-grant bonds, and seventy-five hundred deliars in first-mortgage bonds; another had five thousand dollars in land-grant bonds and sixty-two hun-dred and fifty deliars in first-mortgage bonds; another had nine thousand dollars in land-grant and twelve hundred and fifty dollars in first-mortgage bonds. Ques.-Were all the sales waich you have referred to made by or through

Mr. Blaine? Ans.—Yes.
Quee.—And in addition to the bonds you have just spoken of as coming to these purchasers, what sort of bonds did Mr. Blaine get? Ans.-He was to get thirteen thousand dollars of land-grant bonds and fifty-two hundred and fifty dollars of first-mortgage bonds. Mr. Bisine-You do not testify that I actually got these? Ans -No, sir; I

say there are about thirty-six thousand dollars due you yet. Chairman-That is all he got, except thirty-six bonds? Ans.—Yes.

Mr. Frye—Do you know whether they were sent on to him to Maine?

Ans.—I know that Maine men paid their own subscriptions to me, and gave a receipt for them.

Ques .- But you do not know that Mr. B aine got his? Aus.—I sent other parties bonds to them by express, and Mr. Bisine got his. Chairman - You sent by expres the bonds to the Maine party, and

delivered to Blaine his in person? Aus. has acknowledged that he got all those I gave him myself—one lot of forty.

Ques.—He got all those one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in land bonds, thirty-two thousand five hundred of first-mortgage bonds, except thirtysix thousand dollars—that is to say, thirty-six bonds. Ans.—Yes, the following book to another, covering a hundred odying the principles of the act of 1870. about the letters to be as witness had and Little Rock railroad company of The secretary also referred to the testistated, he thought it proper for Blaine to Arkansas, as shown by the memorandum book put in evidence by the witness Mulligan. In each instance the subscribers to the bonds received an business with them, but had got posses- equal amount in bonds of their cash subsion of them and brought them here; scription and of land-grant and firstmortgage bonds. A. and P. Coburn, of Skowing an, Maine, to pay \$50,000 and appear to be fifty-six thousand dollars. receive \$150,000; Peter F. Sanborn, of The secretary circumstantially related Augusta, to pay \$10,000 and receive \$30,-000; Ralph C. Juhnston, S. K. Hazeltine, C. B. Hazeltine, N. P. Monroe, A. W. Johnson, H. H. Johnston, and Phillip Hersley, all of Belfa t, Maine, to pay \$5000 and receive \$15,000, with the exception of Johnson, who paid \$10,000 and received \$30,000; M. Merrill, of Augusta, paid \$5000 and received \$15,000; A. B. Farwell, of Augusta, and C. M. Bailey, of Winthrop, paid \$5000 each and received \$15,000.

At the conclusion of Mulligan's ex-

oath all of Mu'ligan's statements that he

letters under a pledge to return them. years. He had been private secretary what they had advanced and make a for two of Blaine's brothers-in-law, and good deal of money besides. ing other persons, and many dating back long before Blaine came to congress, In that when they were alone last night examining the letters Mr. Blaine found that only one of them had anything him how he would like to run a com- whatever to do with this case, and this examining the letters Mr. Blaine found mittee, and if he would like a consul- he returned to Muligan, but kept the others for the reason that he was exhe would not return them. Blaine, then, called in two of his friends, both lawyers, lay the letters before the two wisest legal counselors in Washington, and, if they

> Chairman Hunton then asked Blaine to submit the letters and the memorandum made from them by Mulligan to nation. Mr. Blaine said that he must for the present decline to do so, but if in the judgment of counsel, who would command had any bearing whatever upon the pending inquiry, he would produce them. He did not want the committee's verdict on the pending charge delayed by their going into purely private matters outside of the case. Mr. Frye-Don't some of those letters relate to matters transpiring long before you became a member of congress.

he would relinquish them; he considered

Ans .- Yes, long before I became a mamber of congress for the first time. Cuairman-As I understood you, and as I especially understood from Mulligan, you had possession of those letters on two occasions Mr. Blaine-Yes. Chairman-On the first occasion you promised to return them?

Mr. Blaine-It did not assume so formidable a shape as a promise; I thought he exhibited a little healtaney in handing the letters to me, and I said to him: 030; legal-tenders, \$370,191.705; certifi-"You don't think I would keep them, cates of deposit, \$34,385,000; fractional It was rather an interjection-

return them to Mulligan? racity was assailed he would publish the

thousand dollars worth of the bonds which he got from Caldwell.

Ques.—Two sums making an eggre-question.

Mr. Blaine-In private? Chairman-No, sir, with no privacy; but I certainly will not make them pub lic unless they bear on the question.

Mr. Blaine—I will take occasion to consult my counsel in regard to it. Chairman-You decline to produce

Mr. Blaine—For the present I decline.
The chairman than asked Blaine to
produce the memorandum by Mulligan containing a summary of the letters. Mr. Blaine replied that if Mulligan had no right to the letters he had no right to a memorandum; if he had no right to a private letter he had no right to a copy of it.

Mr. Lawrence—You have said that certain statements of Muligan were Mr. Blaine-I will explain; that conversation was a long one; I have known Mull'g in a long time, and we have had a good deal of conversation at at various times; on one occasion we get to talking about public matters, and and not land-grant bonds? Aus,-Yes, he spoke of the miseries of public life, and said he could not see how anybody could be induced to enter it. He spoke at the same time about going abroad to visit his friends; "I said: "You have not got tired of the humdrum of counting money?" and jokingly remarked whether he would like to go abroad in some official capacity; as Mulligan has represented here, it would seem, that I had asked him to accept a consulship, I would state that there was nothing of

> about suicide? Mr. Blaine-Not a word. Mr. Mulligan seked Mr. Blaine whethe rhe had used the word "sal-Mr. Blaine-I do deny it most de-

Mr. Lawrence-Was anything said

that whatever.

CABINET CHANGES. WASHINGTON, June 1.-The oath of office as secretary of war was administered to Mr. Cameron this morning, by Judge M'Arthur, of the supreme court of this district, and soon after Cameron began his new duties at the war depart-

ment. The ceremony took place at the executive mansion. At the same time Junge Taft was qualified as attorney-PUBLIC DEBT STATMENT.

The public debt statement shows a decrease during May of \$4,617,515; coin balance, \$66,624,766; currency balance, \$6,285,708; special deposit held for re-demption of certificate of deposit, \$34,-

Secretary Robeson appeared before the house committee on naval affairs to--No, I did not deliver them to him in day, and explained at length his account person, but Fisher did so. Mr. Blaine with A. G. Cattell & Co., which, he tached portions of the testimony; the committee would see, by fair analysis, shows the subscribers to the Fort Smith | pages, in order to give this explanation. mony of Mr. Lewis, receiver of the late firm of Jay Cooke & Co. At the time that firm failed he owed it eighteen thousand dollars, in two amounts-ten thousand and eight thousand dollars. This latter amount was mentioned in the testimony seven times, making it his business transactions with A. G. Cattell & Co. at that period, from which it appeared that he had loaned them twenty-five thousand six hundred dellars, or seven thousand six hundred dollars more than he had to pay. Cattell began to pay him back as soon as it was convenient, and the account was closed by their giving him a check for two thousand five hundred dollars. The secretary produced all the notes and checks by which the indebtedness to the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. was set-

smination Biaine took the stand, and | fled. The secretary also explained the item of the thirteen thousand dollars which appeared on Cattell a books as an (Blaine) had offered him any consul-ship, or that he told Mulligan that the ing lot and cottage at Long Branch; the publication of the latters or of Mulligan's property was not at Long Branch, but testimony would ruin him. All this sort of thing, Blaine said, was pure fancy. He denied that he obtained the company and entered into speculation by buying a farm on credit and dividing

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Particulars of the Massacre by Indian of a Large Portion of Captain Stone's Company of Clacinnatians.

day was warm, and the roads nearly had deposited their coats and weapons down and cut them off from the train. The massacre followed with but little resistance, the Indians numbering several hundred. The leaders, Stone and James Wood, were the first to fall. As far as can be ascertained, the names of strong, Keiley, Huddleston, Walinsky, West, Barr, Wubek, Laboyteux, Bauer, Oldwage, Shatteng, R. Latts, Krunck, Mozeaute, Caddle, M'Keag, Lancer, and declares that not a single one of the par ty of forty-nine escaped. Several of the bodies, scalped and mutilated, were taken into North Loup fort. It is stated the committee's entire confidence, they | that nearly all the Indians have left the agencies, and are on the war-path.

After a Stage-Driver. OMAHA, June 1 .- The following dispatch was received from Proprietor Sldney, of the Black Hills stage line: "My stage driver, from the agency to Sidney, eame on foot to the Platte. He had one horse killed under him. The Indians got the mail and saddle. This gives evidence that the Indians are operating south of the agencies, but to what extent and in what numbers is unknown.

Public Debt Statement. WASHINGTON, June 1 .- The following is the statement of the public debt: Six per cent. bonds, \$984,999,650; five per cent. bonds, \$710,041,800; total coin bonds, \$1,695,041,450; lawful money debt, \$14,000,000; matured debt, \$5,135. currency, \$37,359,474; coin certificates, \$25,714 800; total, without interest, \$467,-650,979; total debt, \$2,181,827,460; total left the room, not I; I wanted to satisfy myself with respect to specific letters; issued to Pacific railroad company's infifteen letters make rather a large cortered, payable in lawful money, princififteen letters make rather a large correspondence to remember all about; I pal outstanding, \$64,623,512; interest actual and told him I should like to see a specific letter, and he handed me the chairman—When you got the letters mails, etc., \$685,349; balance of interthe second time it was your intention to est paid by the United States, \$23,290,-

Crushed to Death in an Elevator. LOUISVILLE June I .- M'Manee, for the last twenty years the faithful janitor letters?

Mr. Blaine—Yes; that he should attacked him.

It is any body else attacked him.

Chairman—I ask at your hands the production of those letters for the perusal production of the same and not for publication of the Louisville customhouse, met a horrible death to-day. He attempted to ascend on the freight elevator, but not understanding how it worked, he was production of those letters for the perusal production of those letters for the perusal if on door.

Omaha, June 1: A party of three building and all the other principal hotels; centrally situated as to churches and places of hundred excursionists from Illinois and builty should be exacted of all persons intrusted with the custody and disburse-understanding how it worked, he was considered to ascend on the freight elevator, but not understanding how it worked, he was considered to ascend on the freight elevator, but not understanding how it worked, he was considered to ascend on the freight elevator, but not understanding how it worked, he was considered to ascend on the freight elevator, but not understanding how it worked, he was considered to ascend on the freight elevator, but not understanding how it worked, he was considered as to churches and places of hundred excursionists from Illinois and builty should be exacted of all persons intrusted with the custody and disburses intrusted with the custody and disburses intrusted with the custody and disburses intrusted as to churches and places of the builty should be exacted of all persons to ascend on the freight elevator, but not understanding how it worked, he was considered to ascend on the freight elevator, of Maryland; C.C. Q. Woodruff, J. W., in carriages.

The should be accounts.

The construction of the Louisville customers and adjacent to many end ascend and all the other principal hotels; centrally situated as to churches and places of the construction of the p of the Louisville custombouse, met a

CONGRESSIONAL.

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876.

The Question of Jurisdiction in th Belknap Impeachment Again Disensed in the Senate. TEREME PARTIES

House Proceedings - The Bill to Promote the Efficiency of the Army Passed -A "Shipping Commission" Provided for.

BENATE. WASHINGTON, June 1 .- Legislative business was suspended and the consider-ation of articles of impeachment against the late secretary of war was resumed. The accused with Mr. Carpenter was present, as well as the managers. The president, pro tempore, announced the judgment of the senate overruling the plea of defendant as to jurisdiction.

Senator White submitted an order that the accused be ordered to plead further or answer the articles of impeachment within ten days from this date.

Mr. Carpenter addressed the senate in

Mr. Carpenter addressed the senate in opposition to the order, and said he wanted time to consider what further steps the defense would take. One of his associates (Biair) was necessarily abeent from the city, and the other (Judge Black) was on his back with rheuma-tism. He did not know whether it would be best for the accused to plead further, or rest his case where it is, and demand a judgment. He argued that the recent order of the senate was not valid, because it had not been adopted by a two-third vote, and claimed that every senator who voted against jurisdiction would be bound to vote "not guilty" on the final vote. Messys. Lord and M'Mahon replied or

behalf of the managers, and urged the trial to go on. Mr. Carpenter finally asked to be allowed until Monday next to consult with his colleagues as to what course they would pursue. After some debate, Senator Wright moved that the senate, sitting as a court of impeschmen', adjourn until Tuesday

next at one o'clock, which was agreed to, and the senate, sitting as a court of mpsachment, adjourned. After executive session the doors were

reopened, and a number of private bills on the calendar passed. Adjourned. HOUSE.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its gradual re-duction, and to consolidate certain o' its staff departments, was considered. Mr Smalls offered an amendment providing that in the enlistment of men in the army, or the merging of enlisted men to other organizations, no distinction shall be made on account of race or color. Mr. Randall objected.

striking out the section which provides for the repealing of the law requiring shall be colored men. Mr. O'Brien objected Mr. Mackey said that as his amend ment was objected to, the practical effect of the blil would be to discontinue the enlistment of cavalrymen in the

Mr. Mackey moved to amend by

army until another war broke out. It was an indirect way of getting rid of the colored troops. Mr. Huribut offered a substitute for the bill directing the President to ap-point a commission of seven officers of the army, of distinguished service and knowledge, who shall report to the President their opinion of the best method of reorganizing the army, and especially on the best method of reorganizing the staff department, with a view to economy and efficiency. He said that ever since the army was reorganized there had been those who desired to cripple its efficiency, and to overthrow the great sentiment of honor for political power. He called attention to the fact that one law proposed to be repealed by this act, was one providing that no person who had served in the Confederate service should be appointed to the army; that

similar act had been passed by the Mr. Banning, chairman of the mili tary committee, spoke in advocacy of the bill. He was unable to see in the bill snything but what was demanded of men on both sides of the house an honest, just and full consideration, that the army might be reorganized and the shame and disgrace which has been brought on the army by its late administration and head, might be put

the clause had been inserted because a

Mr. Huribut's substitute was then reected-yeas, 88; nays, 44. The bill was then passed—yeas, 120; nays, 82. The bill to amend title fifty-three of the revised statutes, relating to merchant seamen. It provides for the appointment by the secretary of the treasury of and dopt reforms, the grand vizier a commissioner, to be known as "shipping commissioner," for every part of entry which is also a port of ocean navi

gation. Passed. Mr. Thompson offered a resolution State department and the government of Great Britain in reference to the sequestration of lands and properly in New Zealand, claimed by W. Webster to have been bought from native chiefs prior to the taking possession of the sland by the British. Adopted.

Adjourned. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Grand Centennial Parade at Philadel phia Yesterday-The Most Imposing Demonstration Ever Witnessed on this Continent.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 .- The weather to-day is perfect; the sun shines briliantly, but it is cool and breezy. The streets are in excellent condition, and Boston 4. First base on called balls-neither the sun nor mud makes them Glenn 1. Left on bases—Chicago 7 Knights femplar is the grand event of at second by Morrill, 1. the day, and has proved a magnificent success. A more brilliant event has not occurred here in years, and probably a country. It is estimated that ten thousand Knights marched in line, and the procession occupied an hour and twenty ninutes in passing a given point Nearly every commandery was accompanied by a band of music, and many had in addition drum corps. The proand very shortly after that hour all was in readiness, and the column moved Hartranft, Hon. John Latta, Hon. Wm. | the goods furnished. S. Stokely, Chas. W. Batchelor, John C. Hutchins, Jesse Orr, E. P. Kingsbury, Pittsburg, June 1: The Jarrett and ests of the country will permit, is the Hutchins, Jesse Orr, E. P. Kingsbury, George W. Heigs, John W. Hays, Robt. Paimer transcontinental excursion ar-A. Packer, Grant Weidman, Thomas R. Patton, George V. Manse, Svilivan S. Child, James E. Stevenson, John L. Young, John J. Carter, Charles W. Mackey, Wm. Mackey, Wm. W. Allen, Peuben Williamson, John Russell and Theodore L. L. Tockerman, with a number of special aids; then came the Marine band of Washington, Washington commandery No. 1, of the District of Columbia, E. G. Davis E. C., with ninety men as escort; Hon. Joseph H. Hopkins, M. E., grand master of the Grand Encampment of the United States; in a barouche drawn by four horses, the grand onicers of the Grand Encampment of the United States; Vincent L. Hurlbut, of Illinois,

the Allegheny commandery and the Tancred commandery, of Pittsburg. The marching done by columns was wonderfully good, and the evolutions performed during the march were loudly applauded by the growd of spectators. Among the distinguished officers in line were the following among the officers of the grand commanderies not otherwise represented: Grand commandery of Indiana-G. Henry, grand junior warden, and eleven grand officers; Wm. Ryan, grand captain general, of Kentucky; L. M. Openheimer, grand commander of Texas; James G. Blaine, grand generalissimo of Virginia; grand commandery of West Virginia—G. W. Patton, grand commander; W. S. Summers, grand re-corder, and five grand officers; H. Kimor preceptory, South Africa; Bobert Bell,

manderies from all parts of the country. Noticeable in this line were the Pitt-burg commandery

and G. West, Diamond of the Desert eminent commander, and W. T. Shaw, of Glasgow, Scotland; William Gitson and James M'Gee, of Belfast, Ireland. From an early hour this morning the streets were crowded, and as the column moved along ropes were stretched along the sides of the streets constituting the route to keep the crowd on the sidewalks from encrosehing on the column, and policemen were stationed on all the streets slong which the procession passed. After passing over the route, including Chestaut, Fifth, Market, Thirteenth, Arch, Broad, and Columbia avenue back to the Masonic temple, the Knights were reviewed by the officers of the Grand Encampment and dispersed. The installation of the officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania takes place this afternoon, and this even

Y. M. C. A.

ing a promenade concert is to be given

at the Academy of Music and Horticul-

Second Day's Proceedings of the Conference of the International Executive Committee-Increased Attendance, Etc.

CHICAGO, June 1 .- The second day's proceedings in conference of the International executive committee of the Young Men's christian association was marked by an increased attendance. The topic "The work of the general secretary" was discussed by R. B. M'Binny, of New York. The topic "What is the most effective means of reaching the young men?" was discussed by Messra. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati; Cree, cf Philadelphia, and Whittle, of Chicago. The topic "Is it desirable and feasible to have an uniform subject for all Monday meetings?" was fully considered. In the afternoon Mr. Moore, of Somerville, discussed the subject "How to secure the co-operation of the evangeli-

cal ministry more thoroughly in our Mr. Cree gave a gratifying account of the work in the south and southwest, and of the assistance given by ministers and laymen there.

Mr. Moore, of New York, reported the mans and colored young men south.

Mr. M'Buny, of New York, opened tralization of State nor Federal powers; the discussion on the subject of "The relation of the International executive committee to the State work," and stated that the committee had grown in number from sixty to nine hundred. Mr. Moody represented the need of

trained secretaries for this work-men educated in schools and practically effi-Mr. M'Cormick made a brief address, and after some general talk, Mr. Moody closed the meeting with prayer.

The Fire at Quebre. QUEBEC, June 1 .- The fire destroyed he whole district comprised within the space bounded on the east by St. Enstache street, from Cricket field down as far as the south side of Artillery street inclusive; on the west by Claire and Fontaine streets at the lower field: on the north by Artillery street, and on the south by Grande Allee, now remains but a forest of chimney-stacks and smouldering ruins. The streets wholly or partially destroyed may be enumerated as follows: Ciaire, Fontaine, Briston, Provost, Pleseis, Scott, Droiet, Berthelot, St. Margaret, Lachenrotire, St. Michael. Amable, Dartigny, Artillery, St. Croix, St. Julia, St. Augustine, and St. Eustache. The number of people rendered homeless is estimated at seven thousand. Many families, including delicats, poorly or half-elad and terrified women with isfants, preferred to remain out in the cold air guarding their little effects from the herds of miserable and unscrupulous plunderers to accepting such protection

and shelter as the authorities were able to provide. Particulars of the Revolution in Tur-key.

LONDON, May 31.—The Times's correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople the following account of the revolution: After vainly soliciting the sul-Pasha resolved to depose him. The Dolma Baghtehe palace was beset with troops and Murad was proclaimed sul- for all debts, taxes and customs; no Mr. Thompson offered a resolution tan in the presence of all the ministers, calling on the secretary of state for the Sheik ul Islam and the mollahs. copies of the correspondence between the Then Sulerman Pasha, accompanied by the soldiers and officers, informed Abdul Aziz the nation had deposed him, and that he should deliver up the palace to his successor. The attitude of the troops convinced Aziz that resistance was impossible; he, with his family household and fifty-three boats filled with women, were conveyed under es-cort to Topkspoa palace. France, Italy and England have recognized Murad

> Base-Ball. NEW YORK, June 1 .- Mutuals, Louisville, 1. First base on errors-Mutuals 4, Louisville 3. Runs earned-Mutuals 2, Louisville 0.

Beston, June 1.-Chicago, 9; ton, 3. Runs earned-Chicago 1, Boston 2. First base on errors-Chicago 7 appleasant. The grand parade of the Boston 7. Struck out-G. Wright out HARTFORD, June 1 .- Cincinnatis, 8;

Hartfords, 4. Earned runs-Hartfords, 0; Cincinnatis, 0. First base by errorsfiner and more imposing demonstration | Hartfords, 3; Cincinnatis, 6. Total base of the kind has never been seen in this | hits-Hartfords, 5; Cincinnatis, 13. Left on bases-Hartfords, 6; Cincinnatis, 6. County Commissioners Indicted.

CHICAGO, June 1.-The grand jury has returned indictments against nine county commissioners and ex-county cession formed on Broad street, the right | O'Donnell and Sweetzer, who are indiresting on Chestnut street. The time | vidual contractors. The indictments by announced for starting was nine o'clock, each case charge conspiracy to defraud Cook county. The evidence given before the jury went to show that a most down Chestnut street to the mucic of the | scandalous and unscrupulous ring existband and cheering of the vast crowd of ed, the members of which, with the aid of spectators. At the head of the the warden at the insane asylum and line was Samuel B. Dick, grand captain-general, of Pennsylvania, large sums of money by means of underwith the following aids: Hon. John F. weights, overcharges, and inferiority of

rived in this city at thirty-nine minutes past ten o'clock this morning, and after Sixth—We reaffirm the unwavering of engines left for Chicago. The run from New York to this city was made without stopping in nine hours and fifty-eight minutes. The highest speed attained was sixty-two miles an hour, to provide means to defray the ordiand the lowest twenty-five miles. The average speed was forty-four miles an

Madison, Indiana, June 1: A man named Tom Langley, of Chicago, was shot by one M'Laughin, of Covington, Kentucky, this evening, in front of the Pearl saloon. The ball took effect in the right kidney.

POLITICAL.

The Missouri Delegation Strong for Tilden-W. H. H. Bingham the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Vermont.

The Minnesota Democracy-California Republican Preference for President Discussed-Etc.

The New York Greenbacks Declare Themselves the Only True Representatives of the l'emocracy of that State.

The Missouri Delegation for Tilden. ST. LOUIS. June 1. The Globe Demoerat's special from Jefferson City says that the preference of the delegation elected yesterday cannot be accurately given, but expresses the opinion that

California Republicans, SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.-Referring to the reported excitement on the Pacific coast in favor of Ex-Governor Woods, of Oregon and Utah, for Republican nominee for Vice-President, the Alta this morning advocates his nomination, and quotes the Salt Lake Tribune to the same effect, and urges the propriety of uniting the extreme east and west or Blaine and Woods. While the Pacific coast would appreciate the compliment of being represented on the National ticket, it would be very premature to say that Governor Woods would be the choice of the Republican party of the coast. With the above exception, no prominent Journal in California has come out in his favor as yet, and no expression of public sentiment has been had. It is understood, however, that Woods's friends are making efforts to bring him into notice as a candidate for

the Vice-Presidency.

The Vermont Democracy. MONTPELIER, June 1 .- The Damo ratic State convention was held to-day. vith George M. Fisk chairman. Wm. H. H. Bingham was unanimously nominsted for governor. The resolutions declare for fidelity to all the provisions of the constitution, retrenchment and economy in the Federal and State administrations, and lessening the burdens imposed on labor by the reduction of offi-cers and taxation, and an honest civil service reform; honest payment of the public faith, and free schools to be exempt from all sectarian control; no apwork done among railroad men, Ger- propriations of public money for sectano Federal interference in State or municipal elections, and the exposure and speedy punishment of corruption, etc. in the administration of public affairs: gold and silver as the only legal tender and steady steps toward the resumption of specie payments, and a tariff for the purpose of revenue only. The house of representatives is thanked for reducing the apprepriations and instituting investigations and unearthing fraud in

high places. The delegation to St. Louis is uninstructed. On reassembling E. B. Baldwin was nominated for lieutenant-governor. Resolutions were adopted strongly inlorsing Governor Tilden for the Presidancy. The following were elected delegates at large to St. Louis; Marcus D. Gilman, C. B. Smalley, Jasper Rand and P. S. Benjamin. The delegation to the

National convention were instructed to vote as a unit. New York Greenbackers NEW YORK, June 1 .- The Democratc State convention, called to choose delegates, on a Greenback platform, to the St. Louis convention, met to-day. There were present one hundred and twentyfive delegates. Theo. E. Tomlinson was elected chairman. The various committees were appointed and a recess taken till evening. The delegates at large were Richard Schell, Rutger B. Miller, Theodore E Tomlinson, Jeremiah M'Guire. and olutions were adopted claiming admission for their delegates to the convention at St. Louis as the only duly authorized representatives of the Democracy of this State, and the only organ-

ization not controlled by money; recognizing the duty of the Democratic party as the champion of the many against the aggressions of the few, and declaring that they strive to effect the following objects: The unconditional repeaof the Republican resumption act: the substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes; legal tenders to be received forced inflation or contraction, but a circulation equal to the wants of all: legis lation for the development of the wealth and resources of the country by the peo ple, to the exclusion of all monopo lies; a faithful compliance with the nation's just obligations; no centralization; denouncing the present corruption in the affairs of the Federal government, and demanding a searching investigation and punishment of the guilty persons, independent of firm, and all claims and accounts of t party; opposing the election of persons to office who opposed the repeal of the resumption act, and instructing the delegates to support a platform in accordance with these princandidates pledged to support the policy herein declared, and to vote in the con vention as a unit in accordance with the sentiments of a majority of its members.

Minucaota Democratic State Conventhe following gentlemen were chosen as delegates to the National Democratic convention at St. Louis: E. M. Wilson. D. Buck, J. H. M'Kinney, C. F. Buck, Michael Doran, J. F. Norrie, George E. Skinner, Wm. Lee, J. N. Castle, T. G.

following resolutions were First-We accept, and will uphold, the constitution of the United States in all Second—The powers of the Federal government are limited by the constitu-

tion, and should never be transcended Third-The union of the States is perpetual, and the right of local government in the several States is affirmed. Fourth-The public credit should be maintained at any and every cost. Fifth-Gold and silver coin, the only legal tender contemplated by the constitution, and the resumption of specie position of the Democratic party: that a tariff for protection is of a nature of

class legislation, and is oppressive and

nary expenses of the government and to meet its obligations. Seventh—That refrenchment in every branch of the Federal, State and local government is demanded, that the burdens of taxation may be diminished. Eighth-That peculation and appro-

nunished as a diagrantly criminal of-

Tenth-Public schools free to all. Eleventh-Equal and exact justice to all men: no partial legislation; no partial taxation. Twelfth-Raform in all the depart-

ments of the Federal government, which can only be accomplished by the displacement from power of the Republi-can party; we arraign that political or-ganization before the people as directly responsible for the demoralized and dis graceful condition of the public service, which brings shame to the face of every honest citizen for shielding the offend ers from just and long deserved punishment; for the contemptuous disregard of the plain provisions of the constitution, and for the repeated violations of the rights of the States which is guaranteed by that instrument; for the innumerable this veries of Belkr ap and a host of minor criminals; for the decay and almost destruction of our commercial marine; for the inefficient state of our navy, upon which countless millions of public aroney have been squandered, and for the about and vicious legislation of the p. . fifteen years, which has unsettled the values of all properly and has comminated in the depression of luminess that has brought disaster and ruin to so many of our citizens. Cordially inviting the co operathree-fourths of the delegates are for Tilden. On the other hand, parties here who attanded the convention claim that Broadhead has fully one-half of the delegation. tion of honest men of all anades of polit so much dishonor and so many evils The following resolution, offered by E. M. Wilson, delegate at large, was

adopted by 125 to 74: Resolved, That in Governor Samuel J. Tilden we recognize the representa-tive reformer of the times, and believe that his nomination for President will be the best course of the Democracy to secure the reforms for which our party is so earnestly striving and which are so essential to the very life of our nation.

A majority of the convention was favorable to Tilden's nomination, but a strong minority vigorously opposed him at every opportunity. The candidates for Presidential electors are: E. Rice, John F. Meagher. Joseph Capsor, R. A. Jones and W. T. Bonnewell,

MARRIED.

MITCHELL-MODRE-On Thursday, June ist, at II o'clock s.m., by Rev. Wm. E. Boggs, at the residence of Wm. H. Moore, Mr. Wm. B. Mirchell and Miss Agnes H. Moore, Mr. Mitchell is one of our most prominent and popular merchants, partner in the large house of Hill, Terry & Mitchell; Miss Moose, sister of our much esteemed and widely-known fellow-citizen, Mr. W. H. Moore, A oybus union of worth and beauty. Happy bridgeroom, to have won the neart and hand of the most beautiful of the many fair mald-

Templar's Guards. THE Templar's Guards, in full uniform, will

rder JACKSON P. CREWS, Captain. CHAS, E. BOISSEAU, O. S.

The Privileges Of the ITALIAN SOCIETY PICNIC will be

Next Saturday, 8d Instant, At 10 o'clock a.m. NOTICE

HAVING purchased the COTTON EX-

FIRST-CLASS SALOON, nd the very best of WINES, LIQUORS AND

Attention, Knights of Innisfail. YOU are hereby commanded to meet at your ball, FRIDAY MORNING, June 2d, at 83

o'clock sharp, for parade. JAS. F. KYAN, Commanding. Light-Braught Steamer for Sale. W & have just completed and have for sale an Iron-Hulled Sternwheel Steamboal, 122 ft. long, 24 ft. be m, 336 ft. hold; has two slide-valve poppet out off engines 12 in. hore, 35 ft. stroke; wheel 12 ft. diameter, 1836 ft. face; bodier 12 in. shell 29 ft. diameter, 1836 ft. face; 35 ft. stroke; wheel 12 ft. diameter, 185 ft. face; bolor 42 in. shell, 22 ft. long, ten 6 in. flues, 65,00) bs. T. F. Iron, drilled, double riveted, and allowed 161 lbs working pressure. Two 5 in. by 10 in. nigger-engine, double-geared capsian, doctor, heater, and everything complete. Cabin on main deck, with cook house, panty, office, etc.; pilot-house 12 ft. square. Hull machinery, Johner work and equipments all new, and built in the best manner. Draws without water in boiler 125; in. bow and seern. We have superior facilities for the construction of from Boats and Barges, and will furnish estimates to parties intending to build. For forther particulars apply to THEODORS. ALLEN, Sup't Western Iron Boat Building Company, South St. Lonis, Mo. je?

Company, South St. Louis, Mo. Lee Monument Association

PHOSE interested in the objects of the above NEXT, at 5 o'clock, W. Y. C. HUMES, Chairman.

Dissolution by Limitation.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 1, 1876, On and offer this date line firm style of AE STRONG, NAI'L & CO. is dissolved by LAWRENCE PEARE withdrawing. The ousliness will be continued by ARMSTRONG & NAIL. All Habifiles settled by the new

C. ARMSTRONG. G. W. NAILL. L. PEAKE, On retiring from the firm of Armstrong. Saiti & Co., I respectfully ask a continuance ciples, and to obtain the nomination of new firm, where I will be found, and be pleased to wait on them. L. PEAKE

June 1, 1876.

FOR FALE.

ST. PAUL, June 1.—The Democratic State convention met in this city to-day. FLOUR!

25 half barrels Koe Herring. 25 tierces Canvased Hams, 50 boxes Canyased Breakfast Bacon,

50 tierces Fairbanks's Lard, 25 half barrels Fairbanks's Lard, 50 cs. Fairbanks's Lard, in 6 & 8 tips, 200 boxes Candles,

200 hoxes Starch. 100 barrels Silverm 300 barrels Silvermoon Flour.

unjust, and that a tariff for revenue is only admissible when it is indispensable OLIVER. FINNIE & CO.

HOTEL. SUMMER BOARD In New York City,

priation of public funds to private or partisan uses must and should be visited by prompt and severe penalties.

Ninth—That the most rigid accounts-bility should be exacted of all persons